

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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WEDNESDAY JULY 24, 1912

Be resolutely and faithfully what you are; be humbly what you aspire to be. Man's noblest gift to man is his sincerity, for it embraces his integrity also. —Henry D. Thoreau.

PLAYING CLEAN POLITICS

If there's any royal road to efficiency in government, it hasn't been found by all the Pearys and the Amundsen's who have hunted for governmental poles.

If there's any easy way to get good men into office and to achieve the result of efficient and economical government, it hasn't been found in the several thousand years that men have been governing themselves and others.

There isn't any royal road and there isn't any easy way to efficiency in anything, and it's harder in government and in politics than in business.

The Republican businessmen who met yesterday in the spirit of clean politics and efficient government must realize from the beginning that they can win only by hard work and often unpleasant work. They will be met by political influences and by political generals who have spent a lifetime in the game. They will have to undo much that has been done, and to do much that has been neglected.

They will have to sacrifice time and comfort; they will have to take an active, persistent part in precinct clubs, in precinct work, in district organization. They can't play politics from a rocking-chair, and clean politics must be played to win from dirty politics.

THE MILITARY RESERVE

No less a military authority than Maj.-Gen. W. H. Carter, U. S. A., has lent his formal endorsement to the creation of a new volunteer force to provide the reserve that now seems to be called for on all sides. Writing in the North American Review, he takes up the question at some length.

"It is certain," he declares, "that we must increase the available national forces or decrease the necessity for widely-dispersed garrisons. Our obligations in the Philippines, Hawaii, Panama, Porto Rico, and Alaska, so far as maintenance of garrisons is concerned, may be regarded as of indefinite duration. The trouble in China may be regarded as an occasional incident. The demands for troops along the Mexican border are not likely to diminish. After providing for these fixed obligations in the way of garrisons, the number of regiments of the mobile army remaining available is not sufficient for an expeditionary force in any probable campaign. It is now positively determined that the organized militia is not subject to call in such a contingency, and therefore some method must be adopted to provide a reserve which may be mobilized even though war be not formally declared. The necessities of the situation demand a greater force than can possibly be provided by extending the enlistment for regulars to embrace a period of reserve obligation. There seems only one course open and that involves the organization and maintenance during peace of a considerable body of United States volunteers separate and distinct from the state militia and with others appointed by the President as now provided by law. An ideal arrangement would embrace in this volunteer force the young and enthusiastic element of citizen soldiers, who later should pass into the militia along with those whose family ties and obligations might prevent them from seeking service other than in the state organizations.

"That the obligations of citizenship may be fully recognized, the volunteer force should be recruited in every congressional district, the number allotted to each being as nearly in proportion to the whole force as may be practicable, having due regard to units of organization. In this way no one locality may ever

claim pre-eminence in performance of its military obligations. Such troops would be subject solely to the call of the President, and may very properly be paid for attendance at drills and camps of instruction. This volunteer force would not be subject to the antagonism sometimes displayed toward the National Guard and militia by labor organizations. On the contrary, labor unions would probably encourage their members in joining this war force if for no other purpose than showing that antagonism to the militia does not arise through lack of patriotism. The volunteer force would afford a field of usefulness to many now allied with the National Guard, but would in no wise be an obstacle to maintenance of the latter."

CRACKING THE CANAL NUT

The "Panama canal question," which has now resolved itself into the definite question of whether or not the United States should discriminate in favor of American vessels in charging canal tolls, is beginning to upset diplomatic equilibrium. It is a hard nut to crack.

Great Britain's earnest protests against such discrimination have been lightly regarded by some of the corner-store statesmen in the House, and as has been previously commented upon by the Star-Bulletin, the Democratic members of Congress are making a sorry spectacle of themselves in dealing with the canal. They seem to regard the opening and operation of the great waterway purely as a political matter.

Senators Root and Burton speak on the subject with the voice of authority. One of them the foremost legal light of Congress and fully conversant with international obligation, the other a grizzled veteran in Uncle Sam's legislation affecting such matters, they agree that the United States should not discriminate in favor of its own shipping.

Submission of the controversy to The Hague tribunal, while not beyond possibility, would still be an unfortunate course to pursue. The United States, as has been well emphasized, would be placed at an immense disadvantage by such action. Not alone Great Britain, but every maritime nation of the world would profit by a decision in favor of a free canal to ships of all flags. If the matter should go to The Hague, judges would have to be chosen from nations without maritime interests, such as Switzerland, and even if an impartial tribunal could be obtained, it might not be technically competent to settle the serious problems involved. The United States would be opposed by such powerful princes of the sea as the United Kingdom, Germany and France, all of whom would reap millions of profit from a "free" canal.

Hawaii's interest in the canal-toll question has hitherto been centered upon the fight to give free passage to American ships whether railroad-owned or not. This territory has gone on record in favor of "an open door to the Pacific" for American vessels of all kinds.

The larger question is certainly one of the most momentous before the world today in its bearing on future industrial and diplomatic relations. Its settlement will be watched with extreme interest the world over, and nowhere more closely than in Hawaii, where the results of the canal opening are already counted as tangible commercial assets.

The Progressives are to follow their declaration of faith with a statement of grievances. The truth of the situation, so far as the Progressives in Hawaii are concerned, is that the average man is daring George Carter, Jack Atkinson and others to show him where Teddy is right and Taft is wrong, and he prefers to take humorously what the Progressives ask him to take seriously.

Honolulu supervisors want another steam-roller. It is understood that a second-hand machine of the latest make, used only slightly and in fine working order, can be obtained from Chicago.

Gov. Woodrow Wilson is receiving many \$1. bills in the mail from Democratic voters. Many of us get bills larger than that each month.

The House Democrats feel able to worry along on one battleship a year now that the Baltimore convention is over.

Nobody around here seems to have a monopoly on that brand of paying which consists of good intentions.

Jack London might finish the thrilling serial that Ray Stannard Baker began here.

The houn' dawg song having been sung, a bull moose ballad is now in order.

Maybe there'll be a recess appointment of the superintendent of public works.

PERSONALITIES

PAUL SUPER will arrive on the Lurline next Wednesday, after a three months' absence on the mainland. CANON AULT is expected to return from England early in September, according to letters received here from the clergyman.

ROBERT W. BRECKONS, U. S. district attorney, who is visiting at Hilo with his wife and daughter, is expected to return Saturday.

JOSHUA TUCKER, land commissioner, returned this morning from Maui, where he has been attending to territorial land affairs for several days.

CHARLES W. JONES, president of the Moody Manual Company of New York City, is visiting the city, combining some business with a very enjoyable pleasure trip. Moody's Manual is one of the authoritative publications for investors.

MRS. A. HYMERS and Miss Frances Frey are two prominent women of Reno, Nev., now in the Islands, having arrived on the Sierra. Mrs. Hymer is a leading musician of the Nevada city, while Miss Frey is principal of the South Side Grammar School. On their trip to the Islands they added much to the enjoyment of the voyage by taking part in entertainments aboard ship. They will remain here for a few weeks, making the trip to the volcano before returning.

DR. ELIOT

(Continued from Page 1)

lingham, J. D. Dole, A. F. Griffiths, Dr. F. F. Hedemann, E. A. Knudsen, F. D. Lowrey, W. B. Lymer, J. M. Monsarrat, A. M. Nowell, Arthur G. Smith, J. A. Wilder, Prof. T. A. Jagger Jr., Visiting Harvard Men.

C. A. Hartwell, J. Lowrey, P. M. Hollister, H. R. Hitchcock Jr., Roger Pierce, L. Withington, Geo. Stephenson, E. B. Watson, S. N. Castle, H. O. Wood and President Emeritus Dr. Charles William Eliot.

Dr. Eliot is deeply interested in the problems presented by the presence of various races on the Islands and is looking into conditions in the city. He will be given an opportunity to see the racial problem as it is embodied on the plantations during his tour of the island on Friday.

This afternoon Dr. and Mrs. Eliot are viewing the polo game at Moanalua as the guests of Governor and Mrs. Frear.

Meeting on the beautiful grounds of the Dillingham residence yesterday afternoon, a number of Honolulu residents were given the opportunity of meeting Dr. Eliot as a distinguished visitor or of renewing an acquaintance of former days. Several of those present were undergraduates of Harvard during the regime of Dr. Eliot and so were able to greet their former president once more.

In Receiving Line. At the head of the receiving line, introducing the guest of honor, were James A. Wilder, president of the Harvard Club, and Ralph S. Hosmer, its secretary. Others assisting were Mr. and Mrs. Harold G. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Dillingham and Mrs. George Herbert Hosmer.

The reception was held under the branches of a large poinciana tree in full bloom, and after the formal presentations the gathering broke up into groups about the lawns. Dr. and Mrs. Eliot and Miss Eliot moving about and chatting with their friends. The Hawaiian band and Kaala's orchestra played alternately during the afternoon.

In a tent erected before the lily pond refreshments were served by Mrs. Gerrit P. Wilder, Mrs. Richard Ivers, Mrs. W. L. Whitney, Mrs. F. D. Lowrey, Mrs. S. M. Lowrey, Mrs. Harold Castle, Mrs. Arthur G. Smith and Mrs. Albert Afong.

Following the reception Dr. Eliot visited Palama Settlement and manifested much interest in the work there.

Guests at Reception. Among the guests at the reception were Governor and Mrs. Frear, General and Mrs. Macomb, Admiral Cowles, Judge and Mrs. S. B. Dole, General A. S. Hartwell, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Griffiths, Dr. N. B. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrit P. Wilder, W. T. Pope, T. H. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Smith, Mrs. Fessenden, Prof. M. M. Scott, Miss Scott, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Babbitt, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Ballou, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Lowrey, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lowrey, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Lowrey, E. V. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rath, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Livingston, Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Ebersole, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Bickerton, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Dole, A. de Sousa Canavarro, Prof. and Mrs. U. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McCandless, Rev. D. C. Peters, Bishop and Mrs. Restarick, Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Hall, Rev. and Mrs. R. E. Smith, R. B. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Jones, Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Mrs. Hans Isenbarg, Miss Irene Alexander, Prof. and Mrs. J. W. Gilmore, E. M. Ehrhorn, Miss Alice Bell, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. von Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Fred B. Meyer, C. H. Dickey, W. O. Smith, Dr. Doremus Scudder, Fred T. P. Waterhouse, Sidney Barnes, Professor W. D. Alexander, Miss Alexander, Rev. and Mrs. J. P. Erdman, Rev. Clay McCauley and Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Dodge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—The Pepper bill to bring the National Guard into closer touch with the regular army has the approval of the War Department. It has been favorably reported by the House Committee on Military Affairs.

Under the bill the federal government would disburse about \$8,000,000 a year to the 10,000 commissioned officers and the 112,000 enlisted men of the National Guard.

The Secretary of War and the militia boards of the states would be authorized to work out a plan of cooperation.

LETTERS ON TIMELY TOPICS

LIQUOR AND CRIME.

Editor Star-Bulletin, Sir: One of the most brutal and aggravated cases of the effects of intemperance has just appeared in our daily papers. The victim, a patient confined to her bed in a Japanese hospital, after a serious operation, is assaulted by a drunken boy.

The Advertiser says, "Dago Red again," but it happens in this case it was not Dago Red, but a combination of three glasses of beer, that nutritious beverage which is so generally advertised as harmless, and two glasses of healthy (muscle producing) whisky—good old Scotch, probably—and a bottle of Elephant, or some other brand of gin, just to clear the throat and make one feel exhilarated, were the immediate agents in this case.

The boy—for he is only twenty—is accused of the crime of manslaughter! What a horrible crime! Does the responsibility for his crime cease when he receives a sentence of from ten to twenty years in prison, if convicted?

In a case of murder, an accomplice is held equally guilty as the person who committed the deed. Who sold the liquor that set the murderous passions on fire in this usually law-abiding boy? According to his own statement, he purchased it at the Kiloahua Saloon; then the man who sold it to him should be made to shoulder some of the blame, for he knows, as certain as a match applied to hay, will start a fire, so surely will liquor inflame the passions and unbalance the mind. The victim may not commit murder—he may only get into a drunken row, or drag his wife around by the hair of the head, or accidentally fall off of a wharf—but the chances are that he will injure himself or someone else. The Saloon-keeper knows this, so do all of those who favor the licensing of this Territory know that if a majority of the people of Honolulu, or the Territory, would say we have had enough of this, it would cease.

If one-half the amount of crime that is committed by people under the influence of liquor was committed as a result of any other agency, the community would hold up its hands in horror and soon remove the cause. But the insidious influences of the traffic are such that little by little we have been made to believe that the liquor traffic is not so bad as it is represented to be. But the fact is that the crime, poverty and suffering that follow from indulgence in liquor are greater than that arising from any other source in our country today.

A SUBSCRIBER

Honolulu, T. H., July 24.

NO REFINERY ABOLISHED BY THE SPECKELS' ACT

(Continued from Page 1)

No refinery is going out of business and the Crockett refinery, owned largely by the Hawaiian planters, will have the same competition as ever to meet—that of the Western Sugar Refining Company's refinery. And the fact that John D. and A. B. Spreckels have filed the petition for dissolution of the California company does not necessarily imply that the Spreckels are giving up their sugar-refining interests, although it was reported here some time ago that they were desirous of drawing out of the business.

All that the news amounts to is that the California Sugar Refining Company having been dead for some time is now being quietly buried. E. D. Tenney this morning succinctly sketched to a Star-Bulletin reporter the history of the company about being dissolved.

"You will remember," said Mr. Tenney, "that back somewhere about 1890 the old American refinery in San Francisco was bought by Claus Spreckels, who organized the California Sugar Refining Company, under which the plant was operated. Afterward Spreckels joined hands with the trust, forming the Western Sugar Refining Company. This company leased the refinery from the California company, this then becoming merely a holding company for its interest in the Western."

"Some time ago the Spreckels bought out the interest in the trust, since when the trust has been out of the refining business on the coast. As the Spreckels now own the Western refinery, there is no need for the continuance of the California company. That is all there is to the dissolution of the California Sugar Refining Company. It does not make a particle of difference to the sugar-refining business of the Pacific coast."

MURDER DUE

(Continued from Page 1)

had been made against Lopez. The penalty was assessed as recommended.

Six Months for Assault. James Isaac Terry pleaded guilty to the indictment for assault with a weapon, and was given a penalty of six months' imprisonment.

The indictment was dismissed and the case removed from the calendar in the instance of David K. Kama, accused of embezzling money from a Hawaiian mutual benefit association of which he was an officer. Attorney Cathcart informed the court that the society did not wish to prosecute and was willing the case should be dropped.

Lum Mok, accused of criminal assault on a little girl, was arraigned this morning before Judge Robinson, and at the request of Attorney Lightfoot, counsel for the defendant, plea was reserved until next Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

On the application of Deputy Sheriff Rose, sentence on Kamaka Pele, indicted for assault, has been suspended for thirteen months. Robert E. Nute and Edward Lang, indicted for perjury, were arraigned this morning and permitted to reserve plea until Tuesday morning.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

M. C. PACHECO—It was Bryan's logic—not Bryan—that dominated the Democratic national convention.

LICENSE INSPECTOR FENNEL—We are going after the sellers of "dago red" as fast as we are able to catch them in a violation of the law but most of them are more elusive than the proverbial eel.

W. T. POPE—There are many school-teachers over on the Coast who are willing to take a big cut in their salaries in order to get an appointment in Hawaii. They all intend to go back when they come but most of them stay.

ARCHIBALD MACPAIL (vice president McCabe, Hamilton & Renny).—If the opening of the Panama Canal means many more ships and much more freight for Honolulu, let 'em come. We'll be Johnny-on-the-spot. The more the merrier.

GEORGE CASE—I wonder what that magician would think if the proprietor of some restaurant would ask him if he would mind washing the dishes after he had paid for his dinner. When I go to the theater I want to look on and not furnish amusement for the audience.

JOSHUA TUCKER—Scarcely in the memory of the oldest kamaaina has Maui experienced such dry weather as it is having now. Of course there is still plenty of drinking water for the livestock and there is still water in the canefields, but the ranges are drying up rapidly and grazing is very poor.

And many a man's self-control is due to the fact that his wife is big enough and strong enough to sit on his occasionally.



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Corner Mackfield and Lunalilo Streets	125.00
Kaimuki	\$16.50, \$25.00, \$40.00, 55.00
Thurston Avenue	60.00
Nuuanu Street	80.00
Alewa Heights	35.00

UNFURNISHED

Kaimuki	\$20.00, \$22.50, \$27.50
Wilder Avenue	\$20.00, 50.00
Mattlock Avenue	27.00
Kalihi	\$18.00, \$25.00, 35.00
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Young Street	\$30.00, \$30.00, 30.00

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FROM DICKENS

THE Pickwick Club had finally dissolved and Mr. Pickwick had made a choice of a home. Everything was so beautiful! The lawn in front, the garden behind, the miniature conservatory, the dining-room, the drawing-room, the bed-rooms, the smoking-room, and, above all, the study, with its pictures and easy-chairs, and odd cabinets and queer tables, and books out of number, with a large, cheerful window, opening upon a pleasant lawn, and commanding a pretty landscape, just dotted here and there with little houses, almost hidden by the trees and then the curtains, and the carpets, and the chairs, and the sofas! Everything was so beautiful, so compact, so neat, and in such exquisite taste, said everybody, that there really was no deciding what to admire most.

We have just such a home in Manoa Valley all ready for you—or we can build you a home after your own plans in Beautiful Kaimuki.

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